THE Bombay Gazette.

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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11—3 Do. Do. without Sunday	3 0
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12—Do. French Morocco Tuck	4 0
12—Do. Morocco Wallet	9 0
13—Do. without Sunday	2 0
13—Do. French Morocco Tuck	3 12

Small long Octavo—3¼ by 7½ inch.

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15—Do. without Sunday	2 0

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Large 32mo.—2¼ by 3¾ inch.

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THIS new Book is now in constant use in the Byculla Church, and is universally admired as the best, most concise and useful compilation that has yet appeared, the immense patronage accorded during the last three years has induced its adoption in St. Paul's Cathedral and most of the Churches in London. John Goss, the eminent composer and organist, has had the musical portion of the Book under his special care. The Rev. W. Mercer, with the Dean of St. Paul's and others, the highest authorities of the day, have greatly improved this last edition, which contains some tunes composed by His late Royal Highness the Prince Consort:—

Large edition	Rs. 2 8 0
Small „	„ 1 8 0

September 10th, 1862. HERBERT & Co.

N.B.—Both editions large and small, *exactly correspond*; some hundred copies just received.

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THE PROPERTY of a Gentlemen leaving the Presidency.

One roomy four-seated Carriage, with German Shutters for the Monsoon, late the property of Sir Henry Somerset	Rs. 700
One Brougham in good order suitable for one or two Horses	„ 200
One very fast-trotting Grey Arab Horse, 6 years old, together with Harness and Buggy	„ 600
One Lady's Side Saddle, with third Crutch, (nearly new)	„ 90
One three-quarter Grand Pianoforte by Broadwood with gilted Cover and Packing case lined with tin. Cost Rs. 1,250 a few months ago	„ 750
One Rosewood Harmonium with 3 stops, tone first-rate	„ 170

Apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette*.

ON SALE.

JUST RECEIVED per *James Livesey*, Best Plated Mounted Carriage and Buggy Harness, also covered Buggy Harness, best made round Brown Driving Carriage and Buggy Reins, best Gentlemen's Hunting Saddles all over Rogskin with furniture and bridle complete. To be had at NUSSERWANJEE FRAMJEE, Nesbit Lane, opposite to Messrs. Wallace & Co.

FOR SALE.

PRINTING PRESSES, Types of every variety, Brass Rules, Stands, Cases, together with all the material necessary to start and carry on a daily Newspaper as well as to execute Job-work. Apply to the undersigned.

H. G. BRIGGS.

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RESPECTFULLY informs Officers of the Army and Navy, Merchants, Bankers, and Inhabitants, that he has this day commenced business of HORIZONTAL DUPLEX AND LEVER WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MAKER.

Every description of Watch and Musical Box repaired expeditiously and accurately.

Charges moderate.—TERMS CASH.

4, Medow Street, (upstairs). Bombay, 22nd Sept. 1862.

T. WILLIAMSON

GENTLEMEN'S HAIR CUTTER.

Hair Cut at the Shop	Rs. 1
Do. do. at their own Houses	„ 2

A supply of the

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Thursday, 2nd October 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	Quarter's sight	2s. 0 9-16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0 9-16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 0¼d. 2s. 0 13-16d.
Calcutta	14 sight	99½ to 99¾
Madras	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	217 to 218 per $100

SHARES.

Names.	Paidup.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	85 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	93 ditto.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	14 discount.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	8½ prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	2 pr. ct. disct.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	46 pm. ex. divd.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	196 pr. ct. pm.
Union Bank	1,000	4½ do.	96 pr. ct. pm.]
PRESS Cos.			
Apollo Press Co	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 21,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co	2,700	200 do.	Rs. 6,000 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co	4,000	350 per share	Rs.500 dis. nom.
Exhibition Land & Press Co.	5,000	225 per share	Rs.4,200pash.pm
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £20 shares	138.14.5	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING Cos.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share.	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 300 disct.
Manockji Petit Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 175 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share.	Rs. 275
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 275 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	.....	Ditto.
Sir Alex Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	.....	Ditto.
Coorla Spinning Co	5,000	.....	.....
Bombay S. N. Co.	500	32 per share	Rs. 100 per sh.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 14,500.
Tarsale Mill Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 300 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent.	Transfer Loan	99
"	Loan 1855-56	99½ to 99¾
"	Loan 1842-43	
"	Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan		104½ to 104¾
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan		112¾

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-4
Bank of England Notes	"	10-3
Spanish Dollars	"	240
Carolus	"	290
Mexican Dollars	"	235
German Crowns	"	213
Five Franc Pieces	"	205
Bar Silver	"	105¼
Gold Leaf	"	16-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready ....£3 0s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d.
" (Seed) ..... £3 0s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) ready .....£2 17s. 6d. to £3 2s. 6d.
" (Seed) ..... Nominal.
To China ..... } No enquiries.
To Clyde .....
To Calcutta and back ..... Rs. 20 offered.

(PRICES CURRENT (1st OCTOBER 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba:		Per candy.
Old Broach, ready	Rs.	415 to 420
Old Surat	"	422
Old Dholleras, and Bhownuggur	"	425 to 430
Old Oomrawuttee	"	420 to 422
Old Oomptah	"	408 to 410
Old Dharwar Sea-ginned	"	385 to 390
Old Bassein and Nuggur	"	405 to 410
Old Veraval	"	400 to 405
Khandeish	"	395 to 400
Old Pondicherry	"	405 to 410
Old Acconee	"	420 to 422
Old Mozaffer	"	405 to 408
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,530 to 1,535.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Sandeish	Rs.	7-5 to 7-6 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Gamrut	"	8¾ to 8¾ nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	"	38 to 39 nominal.
Niger (Nominal)	"	40 to 41 nominal.
		28 to 29

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand. 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ..... 4 Co. do.
Ditto do. 12 do. ..... 5 do. do.
Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 7 per cent.
On other Securities ..... 8 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee
Ditto 3 ditto ..... 2s. 0d. do.
Ditto 2 ditto ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto 1 ditto ..... 1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto on demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent. commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ..... 10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS,
Bombay, 29th September 1862. Manager.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months or less 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11¼d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £50 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent. commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 22nd May 1862. Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
4 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "
3 Do. ..... at 1s. 11½d. "
2 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¼d. "
1 Do. ..... at 1s. 11d. "
On demand (Head Office) ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interests allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED DEPOSITS, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on their City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
September 6th, 1862. Agent.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
" 3 do. ..... 1s. 11½d. "
" 2 do. ..... 1s. 11¼d. "
" 1 do. ..... 1s. 11d. "
" On demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
On Scotland do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
On Ireland do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight ..... } 1s. 11¾d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 "
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 1st May 1862. Acting Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
" 3 do. ..... 1s. 11½d. do.
" 2 do. ..... 1s. 11¼d. do.
" 1 do. ..... 1s. 11d. do.
" on demand ..... } 1s. 11¾d. do.
On Scotland do. .....
On Ireland do. .....
On Paris, at 3 days' sight ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £50 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties making requests to make sold Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE ..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and EDINBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £300,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments:—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)
THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¾d.
" 4 months' sight ..... 2s. 0d.
" 3 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¼d.
" 2 months' sight ..... 2s.
" 1 month's sight ..... 1s. 11¾d.
" On demand ..... }
On Scotland ..... } 1s. 11¾d.
On Ireland .....
Circular Notes ..... 1s. 11¼d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsar, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of Interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, in the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee, (Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Bombay, 1st October 1862. Manager.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrival.

DATE	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	FROM
Oct. 1	Maharaj (s)	Kidder	Surat 30 Sept.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	To
Oct. 1	Telegraph (s)	Shepherd	Surat.
	Johnstone Castle (s).	Main	Kurrachee.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Maharaj*, from Surat.—Major and Mrs. Bar, a child and a Ayah, and 86 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Telegraph*, for Surat,—30 natives.
Per Steamer *Johnstone Castle*, for Kurrachee.—Mrs. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Grantan, Mrs. Henderson, and 8 children.

Port Clearance.

The Ship *Witch of the Wave*, Bramhall, bound to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *The Duke*, for Tuticorin.
Ship *Kossuth*, for Malabar Coast and Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, 1st OCTOBER 1862.

For London.

Celestial Empire.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., R. J. Jeejeebhoy; Loose Buffaloe Horns, 100 cwt., Soomar Khan Mohmud & Co.

For Liverpool.

Queen of the West.—55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., R. Souzba & Co.

Hanemon.—58½ bales Cotton, 190 cwt., Framjee Dorabjee; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Goculdass Hirjee.

Eurodyhon.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Kessoo Wagh.

Sir John Lawrence.—125½ bales Cotton, 438½ cwt., Bhimjee Samjee.

Rowantree.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Eduljee Framjee & Co.

Inkermann.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., P. & A. F. Cama & Co.

For Havre.

Caduceus.—80 whole & 20 half bales Cotton, 315 cwt., Morarjee Poonja.

For Calcutta.

Kossuth.—700 bundles China Brass Sapacca, 725 cwt., Nensook Mooltanchund; 4 cases Cassia Oil, 268 lbs., Alladinbhoy Hubibbhoy.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

1450	Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Prushard	Bombay.
*201	Assyria, (paddle),	Bombay.
*946	Auckland, (paddle),	Bombay.
	Augusta, 4 (tchooner)	Bombay.
664	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Chitty	Bombay.
*420	Clive, 14 (sloop),	Advertised for sale.
300	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Sadley	Bombay.
294	Comet, 2 (p. gun-boat), Selby	River Kaphrates.
182	Constance, 3 (schooner), Trollope	Aden.
1026	Coromandel, 4 (screw), Carew	China.
205	Cornetjee, (flat)	River Indus.
1022	Dalhousie, (screw), Pengelley	China.
387	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), De Helen	Bombay.
274	Ethersey, (flat),	River Indus.
225	Euphrates, (survey ship), Whish	Surveying Bombay Harbour.
495	Falkland, 12 (corvette), Drought	Bombay.
*1450	Feroze, 13 (paddle), Sconce	Bombay.
215	Goolsaar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda	Bombay.
20	Georgiana, 2 (tender)	Persian Gulf.
300	Hugh Rose, (gun boat) Wood	Bombay.
209	Lady Falkland, (paddle),	Gwyn.
157	Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner	Aden.
167	Marie, (schooner)	Bombay.
49	Norbudda, (schooner),	Karrachee.
204	Nimrod, 2 (paddle),	River Indus.
335	Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher	River Indus.
140	Pleiad, (screw), Searle	Bombay.
1246	Prince Arthur, (screw), Brazier	Bengal Public Works' Department.
335	Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison	River Indus.
960	Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley	Aden.
610	Sir H. Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones	River Indus.
40	Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers	Bombay Harbour.
258	Tigris, 6 brigantine),	Bombay.
*705	Victoria, 4 (paddle),	Advertise for sale.
1003	Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Adams	Aden.

* Out of Commission.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

1278	Celestial Empire, Murray—M. N. Bhowanggar.	
940	Wings of the Wind, Whyte—Forbes & Co.	(c. l. Sept. 23)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1033	Aaron Browne, Rogers—Dady and Sorabjee.	(c. l. Sept. 18)
1003	Azuline, Manson—John Clover & Co.	(c. l. Sept. 8.)
1069	Beeston Castle, Corney—R. Scovell & Co.	(c. l. Sept. 5)
1117	Edmund Kay—W. W. Steel—F. Chambers.	
1325	Eurocleydon, Wright—Martin, Young & Co.	(c. l. Sept. 1)
1249	G. H. Holt, Robinson—W. Nicol & Co.	
1328	Hahneman, Phillips—Reanie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. Sept. 1)
1218	Howden, Verdi—Pestonjee Jehangeer.	
1306	Inkerman, Grant—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. Sept. 16)
1071	James Livesey.—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	(c. l. Sept. 30)
865	Lady Havelock, O'Neill—R. Scovell & Co.	(c. l. Sept. 9)
1286	Lancastrian, Pearson—George S. King & Co.	(c. l. Sept. 13)
818	Missouri, Calhoun—Daly Sorabjee & Co.	(c. l. Sept. 19)
1233	Norwood, Stapelton—John Clover & Co.	(c. l. Aug. 30)
1569	Oriental, Ballard—Cursetjee Jamsetjee &Co.	(c. l. July 29)
883	Peerless, Major.—Ewart, Latham & Co.	(c. l. Sept. 13)
1435	Queen of the West—Kennedy, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. July 23)
919	Rowantree, Lewis—Lyon Brothers & Co.	c. l. Sept. 17)
1090	Sir John Lawrence—B. & A. Hormusjee.	(c. l. Sept. 6)
836	Victoria Bridge, Pennington—Ritchie & Co.	(c. l. Sept. 39)
1131	War Cloud, Mackenzie—Hennie, Scovell & Co.	

FOR FALMOUTH.

492	Freya, Major—A. H. Huschke & Co.	(c. l. Sept. 12)

FOR MARSEILLES.

407	Vaillant Basque, LeMert—Volkart Brothers.	

FOR HAVRE.

1096	Caduceus, A. Holton—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Sept. 22)

FOR AKYAB.

847	Talbot, Spencer—Grey & Co.	

FOR PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

261	Dadloy—Nacoda.	(c. l. Sept. 15)

FOR CALCUTTA.

293	Bartle Frere, Nacoda.—Hajee Esmail Sidick	(c.l. Aug. 27)
508	Kossuth, Bennett.—Alli Mohmed Khan.	(c. l. Oct. 1)
327	Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. A. Asdin.	(c. l. May 12)
1250	Witch of the Wave—Bramhall & Co.	

FOR TUTICORIN.

700	The Duke, Hawkins—J. Tanner & Co.	(c. l. Oct. 1)

FOR KURRACHEE.

672	Ally, Shepherd—H. R. Cadoo.	
1288	Annot Lyle, Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
307	Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.	
290	Ararat, Nacoda—H. M. A. Latiff.	
700	Birkby, Purdy—B. and A. Hormusjee.	
565	Bombay Castle, (s), J. Wadge—C. M. S. N. Co.	
283	C. Commercial de Goa, Marie—Henderson & Co.	(for sale)
1204	Countess of Elgin, Abbott—Dirom, Hunter & Co.	
425	Corings (s), Calder—C. and R. S. N. Co.	
724	Duke of Wellington, J. Wetherhall—Comber, Sons & Co.	
270	Eilesmere, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.	
1171	Epaminondas, Heasley.—Wallace & Co.	
445	Fazel Currim, Nacoda.—H. A. Currim Cadoo.	
917	Flower of the Forest, Ally—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
834	Forest Queen, Balch—Wallace & Co.	
974	Glen Monarch, Lewis—Lawrence & Co.	
1057	Gloriana, Vaile—Ewart, Latham & Co.	
1354	Hesketh, Walker—Scovell, Latham & Co.	(in dock)
1108	James Smith, Fervon—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
	Juddal Mamnon, Nacoda.	
1242	Labrador, Quinn—Peel, Cassels & Co.	
30	Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.	
766	Mayaroe, Dayman, Brady—H. Sidick Dossal.	
109	Nassrool Hamed, Nacoda—M. Husein.	
292	Nassree, S. A. Box—Ludha Samjee	
705	Pistol Barrey, Nacoda—H. Esmail H. Hubbib Romo, Nacoda—Mr. Shawchund Galabchund.	
150	Royal Victoria, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhiekajee Khan.	
450	Scindian (s), Morrison—B. S. N. Company.	(For sale.)
870	Sydney Eggers, Campbell—B. Bates & Co.	
962	Tyburnia, Coote—Wallace & Co.	
680	Ville de Cherbourg, LeMagnon.	

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

2000	Columbian, (s), J. Scottowa.	
1200	Georges, (s), H. Wilkinson.	
900	Jeddo, E. P., G. Browne.	
1600	Pottinger. (Laid up.)	

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

699	Alexander, Fozdar—McIver & Co.	
656	Phœbe Dunbar, Richardson—Dunolly & Co.	
744	Sea Park, Stewart—J. L. Dunolly & Co.	

FOR MARSEILLES.

495	Union, Ferrari—Dossabhoy Cursetjee & Co.	

FOR MAURITIUS.

408	Washington, Manand—S. Tyabjee & Co.	

FOR MAURITIUS.

405	Emma, Richmond—T. Lidbetter & Co.	
400	Gwalior, Thomson—Fleming & Co.	

FOR COLOMBO.

584	Magna Bona, Tyson—McIver & Co.	

FOR CALCUTTA.

	A. B. Coults, Candlish—Dunolly & Co.	
710	Ukko	

FOR RANGOON.

	Hunter, Irwin—Fleming & Co.	

NOT FIXED.

756	Clara, McPhie—A. Bell & Co.	
1017	Helvellyn, Dalison.	

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

781	Brandon, Umfreville	Aug. 26
501	Caroline Agnes, Orenstone.—W. Nicol &Co.	
936	City of Carlisle, Pentreath.—W. Nicol & Co.	July 16
783	Clyde, Jourdain—Leckie & Co.	July 17
623	Colgrain, Gardener.	
1192	Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 15
766	Coromandel, Thompson—W. & A. Graham & Co.	July 7
558	Duke of Northumberland, Brown.	
1047	Daniel Rankin, Rankin—Grey & Co. (troops)	July 2
826	Eloise, Philpot.	Aug. 5
802	Edwin Fox. Maclean.—W. Nicol & Co.	
766	Empress of India, Thompson. Peel Cassels & Co.	June 30
810	Gosforth, Shaw—Grey & Co. (troops)	July 24
513	General Havelock, Spowart.	Aug. 5
1112	Her Majesty, Seymour (troops)—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 23
1156	Hornet, Pryan.	
678	Lady McDonald, Brunell—John Tanner & Co.	
541	Naval Brigade, McEwen—D. H. Cama & Co.	June 20
1169	Pride of the Ocean, Kyle.	
876	Queen of England, Oates—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Aug. 4
694	Robert Ritson, Brough—W. & A. Graham & Co.	July 12
927	Salamance, Livesay—Leckie & Co.	
591	Southern Cross, Bristow.	
1044	Star of India, Morris. (troops)—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 2
848	Vittoria, Blyth—Robert Frith & Co.	
837	Victoria, Tate.	
1064	Walmer Castle, Ormsby.—Wallace & Co.	Sept. 3
1074	Windsor Castle, Pryce—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (via Colombo) sailed (troops)	July 24

FROM LIVERPOOL.

1133	Admiral Lyons, Thompson. Lyon Brothers.	June 25
1034	Elizabeth Fry, San—W. & A. Graham & Co.	July 5
519	Early Dawn, Norrie—Coupland & Co.	Aug. 29
1239	Cimber, Koppenholdt—Martin Young & Co.	
1342	Fanny Forsyth, Gillon—E. Bates & Co.	June 16
1393	Flying Venus, Withycombe—E. Bates & Co.	July 15
1268	Feronia, Hutchinson—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
1564	Harmonides, Moran—Ewart, Latham & Co.	July 18
1124	Havelock, Gandy—Rennie Scovell & Co.	
818	Helen Douglas, McDougall, W. & A. Graham & Co.	June 19
1194	Herald, Smellie—Coupland & Co.	
952	Indian Queen—Lawrence & Co.	July 29
642	Jalawar, Webster—Coupland & Co.	July 17
1104	Malakoff, Harris.	Aug. 5
630	Moreno, White—W. & A. Graham & Co.	Aug. 27
951	Mornington—W. Nicol & Co.	
1075	Natolia, Buther—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Aug. 14
1081	Palinurus, Tegan—W. Nicol & Co.	July 11
1008	Peerless, Florin—Lawrence & Co.	June 19
1343	Peter Maxwell, Marshall—Lawrence & Co.	
1272	Protector, Clarke.	Aug. 13
1337	Queen of the Seas, Glendinning—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
578	Ralston, Macfarlane—W. & A. Graham & Co.	June 18
923	Recorder, Osborne.	
906	Rosalie, Williams—Lyon Brothers.	June 17
483	Rd. Cobden, Randall—Coupland & Co.	
986	Sillery, McAulay.—Wallace & Co.	May 19
866	Sea Horse, Banks—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	June 30
1160	Talavera, Brown—Coupland & Co.	July 19
983	Trenton, J. Walker—Coupland &

tion; and in the late returns of the Sattara Collectorate it is stated of six districts "that little or no rain has fallen as yet, and the prospects of the season continue to be very gloomy. Cattle were dying for want of fodder, and the rise in the price of grain had reduced the cultivators and other poorer classes to extreme distress. The Punderpoor Mamlutdar adds that a number of persons were reduced to great straits."

7. The high prices to which grain has risen, and which, after making allowance even for the effects of the recent fall of rain, are, as will be seen from the following statement, 75 to 100 per cent. above the average prices of the last two years, renders the provision of permanent and steady employment for all who require work essential to prevent great distress, if not actual want, during the ensuing season; for, under any possible circumstances, the prices of all descriptions of grain, owing to the failure of the Khurreef crops on which a large majority of the people subsist, must, until next year's crop is reaped, stand very high; and though the prospects of a good Rubbee harvest may keep down prices and avert actual famine, yet the postponement for many months of the harvest, on which the poorer classes habitually depend, cannot but cause great privation and misery:—

NAMES OF COLLECTORATES.			
Poona.	*Bajree*.....	Average price of two last years.	26 Seers.
		Highest price in August.....	12 ,,
		Price since fall of rain.....	Not given.
	Jowaree.....	Average price of two last years.	21 Seers.
		Highest price in August.....	7 ,,
		Price since fall of rain.....	10 ,,
	Wheat.....	Average price of two last years.	33½ Seers.
		Highest price in August.....	29 Seers.
		Price since fall of rain.....	No given.
Ahmednug gur.	*Bajree*.....	Average price of two last years.	17½ Seers.
		Highest price in August.....	10 ,,
		Price since fall of rain.....	No given.
	Jowaree.....	Average price of two last years.	17 Seers.
		Highest price in August.....	10 ,,
		Price since fall of rain.....	10 ,,
Sholapoor.	*Bajree*.....	Average price of two last years.	44 Seers.
		Highest price in August.....	Not given.
		Price since fall of rain.....	16 Seers.
	Jowaree.....	Average price of two last years.	44 Seers.
		Highest price in August.....	Not given.
		Price since fall of rain.....	28 Seers.
Khandesh.	*Bajree*.....	Average price of two last years.	24 Seers.
		Highest price in August.....	Not given.
		Price since fall of rain.....	13 Seers.
	Jowaree.....	Average price of two last years.	94 lbs.
		Highest price in August.....	Not given.
		Price since fall of rain.....	42 lbs.
Sattara.	*Bajree*.....	Average price of two last years.	60 lbs.
		Highest price in August.....	Not given.
		Price since fall of rain.....	30 lbs.
	Jowaree.....	Average price of two last years.	22 Seers.
		Highest price in August.....	Not given.
		Price since fall of rain.....	10 Seers.

N. B.—For Poona into Ahmednuggur prices have been taken, on this Western Districts are the suffering Districts, but for Satara, Sattara has been taken, as Phoolpoor is too close to Jejapoor and Sholapoor to show the prices at different points.

8. This state of things is aggravated by the prohibition placed by His Highness the Nizam on the exportation of grain from his Provinces, which usually furnish large quantities of grain to the Eastern districts of the Deccan Zillas and Southern Mahratta Country.

9. The want of fodder everywhere is also stated to be very great, and the people are represented as driving their cattle to the Western Ghauts, or wherever there is grass; and although the recent fall of rain will produce sufficient grass for grazing purposes, little or no grass, it is to be feared, will be stacked this season.

10. The Collectors who have been called upon for reports have all submitted lists of works which might be undertaken for the relief of the people.

11. Those enumerated by the Collector of Ahmednuggur are all works now in progress, or which have been projected by the Public Works Department, and may be now undertaken, without delay, to such extent as the Collector and Executive Engineer may find necessary to give employment to labourers who would be otherwise without work.

12. The works enumerated by the Collector of Khandeish consists entirely of tanks and works of irrigation on which unskilled labour could not be employed, except in working on a well considered plan and under trained supervision. The Public Works Department should, therefore, be consulted regarding each work before it is undertaken. In the meantime, His Excellency in Council believes that useful employment might be found for unskilled labourers in Khandeish in constructing or preparing metal for any of the following roads:—

1. From Dhoolia to the Railway Station at Chaleesgaum.
2. From Dhoolia to Surat *vid* the Koondawaree Pass.
3. From Malligaum to Ahmednuggur road *via* Munmar.
4. Between Dhoolia and Malligaum and Dhywell to Malligaum.

13. It is, however, to the eastward of all these lines that work is more immediately required, and His Excellency in Council has no doubt that it can be provided on some of the many Railway feeders required eastward of Chaleesgaum. The Collector, in conjunction with the Executive Engineer and Railway Officers, should select those which are most needed, and best adapted to fulfil his object of providing work where it is most wanted.

14. The two small pieces of road recommended by the Collector of Sholapoor may be approved, and the following are all lines which admit of improvement by unskilled labour, especially in the provision of metal:—

1. Hingengaon (Poona) on the Bheema to Sholapoor.
2. Timboornee to Barsee.
3. Barsee *via* Pangaom to Sholapoor.
4. Punderpoor to Mohol Railway Station.
5 Punderpoor to Sholapoor.

15. The same may be said of the two roads referred to in the 2nd paragraph of the Collector of Sattara's letter, which might be commenced without delay, and additional labourers should, if possible, be employed on the works enumerated in clause 6 of paragraph I of the same letter, and in improving or metalling the roads from Punderpoor to Sattara, or from Punderpoor towards the Koombharlee Ghaut. The aid asked for in clearing out the tank near Punderpoor might also be given.

16. With regard to the list of works recommended by the Collector of Poona. His Excellency in Council considers they will all be very useful, but beyond clearing the road of stones and rocks, and sloping down nullas, nothing should be done on any of these lines till it has been properly laid out by a competent officer.

17. An unfailing supply of work for unskilled labour may be found for all the Eastern districts of Poona in the provision of good stores of metal for the main roads which already made *e. g.* Poona to Sholapoor, Baramuttee to Decksul Railway Station, the various roads radiating from the Neera Bridge, and from the several railway Stations, but more especially on the road from Poona, to Sholapoor, the traffic on which is so great.

18. As it is of the utmost importance that measures for relief should not be delayed until the people are bordering on starvation, and have lost all heart, His Excellency in Council desires that the Public Works Department will take immediate steps through the Executive Engineers, in concert with the Collectors and local Native Officers, to organize the gangs of workmen on such of the works above mentioned as may be selected by the local Officers for immediate execution.

19. Estimates should be prepared of the probable amount in excess of the Budget grant which will be required as a special grant in aid to cover the cost of these or any other works which may be recommended as a means for usefully employing the distressed portion of the population.

20. The Governor in Council also desires to observe that one of the greatest obstacles the Government has to contend with in many parts of this Presidency in carrying on public works is the want of labour, and it is probable that the present dearness of food, and the loss of their corps by a large portion of the agricultural population, will throw a large supply of labour into the labour market. His Excellency in Council is, therefore, of opinion that the present distress may afford an opportunity for pushing on with vigor many of our projected roads and works which have for years been in a state of very languid progress owing to want of hands to construct them.

21. The gangs of workmen employed on relief works should, as far as practicable, be supervised by European Officers; but as the Executive Engineers could not undertake this in addition to their other duties without assistance, such assistance will be given them, if possible, from other branches of the Public Works Department, and, if necessary, qualified Officers of the Staff Corps or Line who are unprovided with employment, and are recommended by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, will be selected to assist the Executive Engineer Officers.

22. Besides the usual functions of supervising Officers, the duties of these Officers will extend to maintaining discipline and order among the gangs, attending to the payment of their wages, and superintending their work, under the direction and advice of the Engineers, to whom they should furnish such reports as may be required.

23. The Executive Engineer will apply through the Collector, for such aid of this description as he may require for works mainly undertaken on account of the scarcity, and through the usual channel for any aid he may need to press on with a great vigor, and to employ more labors on works already in course of execution in the Public Works Department.

24. In either case he should state the exact kind of aid he requires, and the salary he would assign for it.

25. It is not intended that every one of the works above approved of should be undertaken indiscriminately. A judicious selection must be made by the local Officers.

26. It should be observed as a general rule that works should be selected in preference which will assist to complete roads, tanks, &c., which have been already commenced, and which are still incomplete.

27. The provision of broken metal for roads has the advantage of being everywhere useful, and capable of being at once commenced, without preparation, by almost any kind of labourers, however unskilled. It is also work which can be furnished and superintended in almost any part of the country near the homes of those most in want.

28. The roads to be made should, as far as possible, be selected from among the lines which have been surveyed by competent Officers and sanctioned, so that they can now be executed without risk of its hereafter appearing that the work has been thrown away on a line which is not the best which could have been chosen.

29. For similar reasons, the work should, if possible, be always laid out, and as far as possible superintended, by trained Officers and Overseers, if not by those of the Public Works Department, at least by such as are competent for the particular duty.

30. The accounts of what is done for the special purpose of giving employment in excess of the works entered in the Budget should be kept, as far as possible, distinct from Budget works.

31. Where no careful surveys have been made so as to ensure the best line being selected for a road, but where work is urgently wanted and where traffic is likely to be facilitated by making or improving cart tracks, the work should, as far as possible, be limited to clearing rocks and stones, sloping the sides of nullas, &c., so as to facilitate the passage of carts, even should no regular road hereafter be made on the line. Anything like the formation or raising of a road should be attempted only where such a survey has been made, and the line can be so laid out as to afford a guarantee that the work will not be thrown away.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

CHINA COMMERCIAL NEWS.

(Special Telegram for the Bombay Gazette.)

HONGKONG, 11*th September*.

GALLE, 29*th Sept*.
Patna 755 dlrs.
Malwa 763½ dlrs.

LOCAL.

DR. MEAD, we regret to state, who, as Surgeon of the European General Hospital, and in a wide private practice, has been generally known and esteemed in Bombay for many years past, died at his house at Walkeshwar early yesterday morning, and the remains were followed to the grave in the afternoon by a large concourse of friends.

THE DUSSERA.—This is a general holiday observed in almost all the public and private offices, on account of the Dussera festival.

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.—The ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held in the Library of the Grant Medical College, on Saturday next, the 4th of October, at 4 o'clock P.M. when the following will be brought forward:

1. On Delirium Tremens, as observed in the European General Hospital, during the five years 1857—61 inclusive. By Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals A. H. Leith, Belgaum.

2. On the operation for Elephantiasis Scroti; with cases and remarks. By Assistant Surgeon G. R. Ballingall, M.D.

THE Temperance Society of H.M.'s 33rd Regiment held their usual weekly meeting on Monday evening last, when a large audience were addressed by Mr. Kennelly, of H.M.'s Indian Navy, who gave an earnest, eloquent, and impressive speech on behalf of temperance, which appeared to make a great impression on the whole of those assembled. After he had concluded, our kind Scripture Reader with a few most humorous anecdotes dismissed the meeting in the highest state of satisfaction.

This Society which was only established a few weeks ago, already numbers, over sixty members, and is already giving signs of improvement amongst those who have joined.

BOMBAY MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.—At the sixth Monthly Meeting of the Directors for the year 1862-63, held in their rooms (over the Dockyard Gate) on Tuesday the 30th September, at 5 P.M., there were present the Hon'ble Mr. Tristram, the vice President in the chair; Messrs. Bogie, and Hurrychund Sudasew—Secretary.

The following gentlemen were duly elected Senior Members of the Institution:

Capt. Alex. Main; Messrs. C. Benn, W. J. Hunter, and H. Long.

Withdrawn: Messrs. Penson, Thompson, and Shewram Shewrajee.

WE learn that it has been proposed to form a new collectorate by taking the sub-collectorate of Nassick (which contains six talookas) and two or three southern talookas of Kandeish bordering on Nassick, and uniting them.—*Poona Observer, Sept.* 30.

PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY.

TO THE HON'BLE JUSTICE COUCH.

MY LORD,—The Grand Jury having disposed of all the Bills that have been presented, and deputations of that body having visited the Jail and House of Correction, beg to represent to your Lordship that they found both to be in a clean state and no unreasonable complaints made by any of the prisoners.

The Grand Jury beg to recommend that an open workshed be erected in the Hard labour yard of the Jail, as the existing accommodation for employing the prisoners is insufficient, and proper supervision impracticable in consequence of the work being scattered over the various verandahs in front of the cells: the expense of such a shed would not be great and its erection would remove these objections. Privies are much needed in the Small Cause Court, building where there are at present none though the doors are shut at night. The Grand Jury recommend that these be prepared and that the Vehar water be introduced into them and also into those of the Insolvent Court Buildings. They would also recommend that an upper story be erected on the Trial yard building so as to afford the means of classifying the prisoners, at present all classes of Europeans and Natives are together. They regret to observe that the labour expended at the Tread-mill is unproductive labour, while that in the House of Correction is used for working oil presses.—I have the honor, my Lord, to be your most obedient servant,

T. F. GRAY, Foreman.

Grand Jury Room, 1st Oct. 1862.

His Lordship said, that he would take care that the representations of the Grand Jury should be forwarded to the proper quarter, and as they had no more presentments to make they were discharged. He thanked them, in the name of the public for their attendance.

MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

Tuesday, 30th September 1862.

(BEFORE W. CRAWFORD, ESQ., SENIOR MAGISTRATE, AND CAPTAIN BARKER, I. N., MASTER ATTENDANT AND CONSERVATOR OF THE PORT.)

THE Court re-assembled at 3 P.M., pursuant to adjournment on the 27th September, to resume the enquiry into the loss of the barque *Wadiatool Rahimon*.

Mr. Acland watched the proceedings on behalf of the Captain and owners of the *Wadiatool Rahimon*.

Hussun Ally, Serang, was re-called and cross-examined by Mr. Acland.—We began to pump the ship at nine o'clock on the night the Pilot left. The pumps did not suck and the ship was not pumped dry. The ship was pumped four or five times during that night, before 5 o'clock in the morning. The Pilot came on board in the morning of the day we left the harbour. 30th June.—We weighed anchor about 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon. I do know the hour exactly. We picked up the port anchor first; the cable was stoppered; the anchor was not cutted. Having stoppered the cable we shifted the messenger and lifted up the other anchor immediately afterwards. The port anchor was close up to the hawse pipe. The starboard anchor was left hanging to the messenger. The anchors were knocking very much against the bows when the ship was going out of the harbour. The anchors knocked against the bows from the time the second anchor was lifted. The anchors continued to do so until the starboard anchor was let go. The port anchor was knocking a little against the bows during the night.

Mahomed Salem affirmed,—I am a Nacoda and Merchant. I was on board the *Wadiatool Rahimon*, when she sailed from Bombay. I went on board with the Captain on the day of sailing. After we went on board the vessel we sailed out of the harbour on the same day. The day I went on board the ship, we did not sail out of the harbour. We anchored near Colaba and remained there the whole night. We weighed anchor in the morning, but not being able to get out on account of the flood tide coming in, the vessel was again anchored. In the forenoon, the vessel was anchored the second time. About two o'clock in the afternoon the anchor was again weighed. I am not at all acquainted with navigation. The Pilot left the ship at five or a quarter past five o'clock or thereabouts. After the Pilot left the ship, we were working from the Port. I can give no information regarding the loss of the ship. I was a Nacoda and it is my duty to look after buying and selling and freighting the ship. My sole business on board the ship was to look after the freight of the ship, and all the expenses of the ship. The payment of the crew, &c., were in my hands.

To Mr. Acland,—I am aware that when the ship was beating out of the harbour the anchors were knocking against the bows. I saw the anchors from the boat as I was going on board. One anchor was close up to the hawse pipe, and the other was four hands below: it was the starboard anchor that was four hands below. The port anchor was close up. I saw and heard the anchors knocking against the bows. They made much noise. One of the anchors made a noise all night. The other was let go.

Mr. Acland at the close of the examination of the last witness requested the permission of the Court to re-examine the Captain and Chief Officer of the *Wadiatool Rahimon* on certain points on which they had not been questioned in their examination in chief, and also to examine nautical witnesses, in order to obtain their opinion on certain points in the evidence.

The Court refused the application, and closed the enquiry.

PRICES THAT WILL BE CHARGED BY THE BUTCHERS FOR MEAT FROM 1ST TO 15TH OCTOBER 1862.

			Rs.	a.	p.
BEEF.					
Prime Pieces, 1st sort	4 to	5 lbs.	1	0	0
,, ,, 2nd ,,	6	,,	1	0	0
Briskets and Rounds 1st sort	6 to	8 ,,	1	0	0
,, ,, 2nd ,,	8 to	9 ,,	1	0	0
Meat for Soup	12	,,	1	0	0
Shins (large or small) each				8	
Tongues, Fresh			0	2	0
,, Salt			0	6	6
Suet (Kidney part)	1	,,	0	5	0
,, Other	1	,,	0	4	0
VEAL (LARGE OR SMALL).					
Hind Quarter 1st sort	4	,,	1	0	0
Fore ,, ,,	4	,,	1	0	0
Hind ,, 2nd sort	5	,,	1	0	0
Fore ,, ,,	5	,,	1	0	0
Head			1	4	0
Feet			0	4	0
Liver & Heart			0	2	0
MUTTON (GRAIN FED).					
Saddle	1	,,	0	6	0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck	1	,,	0	5	0
Breast	1	,,	0	3	0
Suet	1	,,	0	4	0
Head			0	2	6
MUTTON (FIRST SORT.)					
Saddle	1	,,	0	4	0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck	1	,,	0	4	0
Breast	1	,,	0	2	6
Liver and Heart			0	2	6
Head			0	2	0
MUTTON (SECOND SORT).					
Saddle	1	,,	0	3	0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck	1	,,	0	3	0
Breast	1	,,	0	2	0
Liver and Heart			0	2	0
KID (SMALL).					
Hind Quarter 1st sort	3½	,,	1	0	0
Fore ,, ,,	3½	,,	1	0	0
Hind ,, 2nd ,,	4	,,	1	0	0
Fore ,, ,,	4	,,	1	0	0
Head, Feet, Liver, and Heart			0	5	0
KID (LARGE).					
Hind Quarter 1st sort	4	,,	1	0	0
Fore ,, ,,	4	,,	1	0	0
Hind ,, 2nd sort	5	,,	1	0	0
Fore ,, ,,	5	,,	1	0	0
Head, Feet, Liver and Heart			0	4	0
PORK (FRESH AND SALT).					
Pork Fresh	6½	,,	1	0	0
Pork Salt (Country)	6½	,,	1	0	0
Pig's Head	12	,,	2	0	0
Pig's Head		,,	1	0	0
Sausages	4	,,	1	0	0

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—CRIMINAL SIDE.

(THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1862.)

Sixth Day, Wednesday, 1st October.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)

His Lordship took his seat on the Bench at ten o'clock precisely, when the following gentlemen were empannelled on the

MORNING JURY.

MR. C. CUTS.—*Foreman.*

Messrs. J. F. Spencer; J. Harrington; R. L. King; G. D. Shepherd; R. H. Firth; C. J. Houghland; T. L. P. Connell; F. S. Azevado; Eduljee Nusserwanjee; Balchristna Trimbuck and Tajordin Duvay.

MURDER.—Ismail bin Ahmed was indicted for the wilful murder of one Peroo Heejra.

The Advocate General, with Mr. Barton, instructed by the Crown Solicitor, prosecuted.

Mr. Scoble defended the prisoner.

The Advocate General stated the case to the Jury at considerable length, the facts of which are given in evidence.

Imambae called and examined by Mr. Barton, she said,—I am a courtezan and reside in the Chuckla. I was examined at the Coroner's Inquest and saw there the dead body of Peroo Heejra, he was the landlord of the house where I resided. I had known him for two years. He used to go and beg alms at the houses were children were born. I occupied a room by the side of the room where the deceased lived. He used to come into my room for the purpose of smoking a hooka. He came into my room on the night of Friday, 1st August, at 11 o'clock, and remained there a short time, he said he was going to sleep when he went away. My room was separated from his by wooden planks. Shortly after that the old man left I went to sleep. I slept with my sister that night. I awoke on hearing the deceased cry out. I then went and opened my door and the deceased came running to me, and I took hold of him. I did not see any one else at that time. The old man came into my room when I saw a man, the prisoner at the bar is that man. The prisoner had not been in the house, to my knowledge, when we retired to rest. When I saw the prisoner follow the old man into my room, I saw him strike him with a clasp knife, the knife now produced is the one. He struck the deceased on his right side. After the deceased was struck he struck me with the knife on my leg. The prisoner then ran away, I don't know what became of him as I fell down. The deceased was lying at the door of my room. My sister and my mother were sleeping in the dhewankhana, there was also another woman sleeping there named Kurrembae. I awoke them and in consequence of what I told them they called out to the Police from the window. The Policemen came in. The house had been locked up the night before by my sister. I never had seen the prisoner before that night. I saw by the light that was burning that the prisoner went back to the old man's room. There was no means of getting out by that part of the house. The piece of wood now produced, is part of a railing. There is only one door to the house, and it was not in the direction in which the prisoner ran. The old man died in the doorway after he had been struck. There was a light in a brass lamp in my room, it burned during the whole of the night. When the old man first came into my room he had on his person the ornaments now produced. He was in the habit of wearing them. He was bleeding when I first saw him, from his breast. I don't know what was done with the deceased after he died as I was taken to the Hospital; when I returned from the Hospital I went into his room, that was at daylight. I am sure that the prisoner is the man that struck the old man. I am sure that he (deceased) had those ornaments on his person.

Cross-examined by Mr. Scoble.—I am sure that the knife now before the Court is the same that the prisoner struck the old man with. (shows how the prisoner held the knife.) All the rooms described were on the same floor, there was another small room which was unoccupied. I went to bed early that night and it was between 2 and 3 o'clock that morning when I was awoke by the old man's cries. I was sound asleep until then. There were four prostitutes living in that house. I don't know whether anybody came there that night. I don't know what time my sister came to bed as I was asleep. The lamp that was in the deceased's room was a common brass lamp. (witness described it.) The lamp in my room was a hanging lamp and was between the bedstead and the door. I awoke my sister and mother after I was struck by the prisoner, he had then got away. The prisoner was about a cubit behind the old man when I went to his assistance, it was then that I saw the prisoner strike him, while the old man had hold of me he had his face towards me and his chest towards my breast. The man that struck him was quite naked. I recognise the prisoner as being the man that struck the deceased. When he was apprehended, he was then also naked. I had never seen the prisoner before on any occasion in my life. The prisoner ran away directly after striking the deceased and me. I was not in the house when the old man died. I was taken to the Hospital about an hour afterwards. There is only one door leading out of the house and two windows. A man could get in from the two windows that were open.

Re-examined,—Do I say the time that I was awa the light from my room was burning dim, but that on the deceased's room was giving a perfect light.

By the Jury.—If the prisoner was in the midst of a hundred men I should know him by his countenance. I said nothing when the prisoner struck me.

Kurrumbae, called and examined by the Advocate General, said,—I am a courtezan. I know the deceased. I was living in his house. I recollect on the night of Friday preceding the murder. I slept in the dewankhana, and some other women were sleeping there also. Imambae and the woman she called her sister were sleeping together. We went to rest between 10 and 11 o'clock. After the alarm was given by Imambae and the sepoy I was awoke. I heard the deceased say that an Arab had struck him with a knife, that was when he was near the door. The deceased was at that time bleeding. I did not see the prisoner at the bar that night. I afterwards saw him when he was in custody of the police. I never saw him before. The prisoner said to the policeman that he had given some money to a woman whom he named, and afterwards that he had given me the money to sleep with me that night. There was no truth in his statement. I had never seen the prisoner before, I saw him with the policeman. When I saw him he was perfectly naked, he had nothing whatever on. I have been living in the house of the deceased for a period of three or four years. I don't know that the deceased had any other house than the one we lived in. He formerly had two houses, but he sold one of them. I don't know what he did with the money he obtained for the house. I do not know what are the value of the ornaments, but I have heard that the gold ornaments were worth Rs. 2,000.

Cross-examined,—I do not know the Mussulman that has been ordered to leave the Court, he has not been with me and Imambae in the Court, we came by ourselves. I do not know that I was awoke by the cries of Peeroo, or by Imambae. It was after the alarm of Imambae and the sepoy that I was awoke. I heard nothing of the cries or struggles of the deceased. The prisoner did not actually name me, but when he was in custody of the Duffadar, he pointed me out from amongst the other women. The prisoner did not sleep with me that night, I swear that, or any other man. There was no other man in the house with any of the other women. He did not give me a rupee and a quarter. He did not take off his clothes and go to bed naked with me, and I do not know who took his clothes from there and place them in the deceased's room. He did not say in my presence that he had left his clothes there. My room was searched by the Police but nothing was found. The deceased was then dead, he died about an hour after I was awoke. There are a good many Arabs living in the Chuckla, and several staying in the next house. There are weather boards communicating from that house to ours, and it would not be a very long step for anyone to step in from there through the window, but I cannot say that any one could get in that way.

Lallun, woman, called and examined by Mr. Barton said,—I am a dancing girl. I know the deceased, he was my adopted father and the brother of my mother. I resided in his house and lived in the upper part. Some portion of the house is let off to other women and the lower part was let to a Chinese convert as a Chundool shop. The house belonged to the deceased. The ornaments now shewn to me were the property of the deceased and he was always in the habit of wearing them. I slept in the room over that occupied by the deceased on the night in question. I awoke when I heard the deceased cry out that he had been struck with a knife. I came down when I saw the deceased in the dewankhana he had his arms on his breast, and I observed that he had been struck by a knife on the right and left sides also. I tied some cloth round him because he was bleeding. He only lived a very short time. He said "don't cry I have been struck with a knife by an Arab." I have heard that he had been married, but that was before I was born, and his wife is dead.

Cross-examined by Mr. Scoble,—He was a very old man. The name of the old woman that lived with the women on the first floor I do not know. I do not know whether any man was with any of these women that night.

Baboo Sudajee, Police Naique No. 644, said,—I do duty in the Chuckla. I was doing duty there on the night of the 1st of August. While doing duty there I heard a cry about a quarter past 2 o'clock, from the voice of a woman, I went running to the place where the deceased lived. I knocked at the street door it being shut. The door was opened and I saw Peeroo lying there and some women. Peeroo was lying between two doorways. I asked the deceased who struck him, he said in a faint voice that "an Arab had struck him and that he had gone in that direction," pointing to his own room, which led to the back part of the house. Blood was issuing from his wounds. I then went downstairs to the outer door and saw the Duffadar there, he told me to go round to the side of the house by an outer passage. The Duffadar came with a lantern. I went to a place where there were some privies, one of the doors had been taken off. At that time the Duffadar had climbed up to the top of the wall. He said to me "there he is," and in consequence I went and seized the prisoner who was hiding behind the shutter that had been taken off. When I seized the prisoner he was quite naked, and I also noticed that he was bleeding from the head.

Cross-examined,—The wound on the prisoner's head was not caused by me or any other sepoy striking him. The prisoner was taken into custody about ten or fifteen minutes after I first went to the house. I did not take the prisoner upstairs but to the front of the house.

Balajee Sunkrajee, Police Duffadar, No. 19, said,—I do duty in the Chuckla, and was doing duty there at the time in question. I was going my rounds at about a quarter-past 2 o'clock in the morning. I heard an alarm which proceeded from Megnowada Road, that was the place where the deceased lived. The cry was "a man has been struck." The voice was that of a woman. In consequence of hearing this cry I went to the house and found a police sepoy, the last witness, there; he was at the door. I had a lantern and I went upstairs accompanied by a sepoy. I then saw the deceased lying dead, his body was warm, there were four or five women there. I saw the deceased's adopted daughter Lallun there also Imambae, she was wounded below the knee. In consequence of something she told me I made a search in the rear part of the house where a bar had been taken off. There is no door to the back of the house. The rail now produced was found by me, in the back part of the house, where there were four others from the lath wall where this was supposed to have been taken, there was room enough for a man to have got out. The knife now produced, I found in the room near the tattee wall some of which had been pulled down. The knife had blood on it when I found it, and it has been in my possession ever since. After seeing these things I went down stairs, there is a shop there kept by a converted Mussulman. The Chinaman was calling out "there is a thief." I went in when the Chinaman pointed out the place where he said that a man had jumped down. I went in the yard and by the assistance of a bamboo I climbed up to the top of the wall, when by the aid of my lantern I saw the prisoner hiding behind a privy door. Some other policemen went round and took him into custody, he was quite naked, and had a wound on his head from which he was bleeding, when he was brought round I asked him if he had struck Peeroo, he denied having done so. I also asked him why he was naked when he said that he had left his clothes with a courtezan in the deceased's house, I then went up and found the clothes now produced. I showed them to the prisoner, who said that they were his. I found the clothes on the deceased's bed. I knew it was the deceased's room because there was blood on the mat. I had been in the room previously and I then noticed that the clothes were on the bed. The ornaments now produced were on the body of the deceased there was blood on them, I took them off his person in the presence of his adopted daughter and other persons.

Cross-examined,—Peeroo was not alive when the prisoner was taken into custody. I found the prisoners clothes on the bed of the deceased, there was not a single drop of blood on them and not much on the bed, the most blood was were the deceased was lying. Prisoner pointed at once to the house when I asked him which was the house where the prostitute lived. He also pointed out Kurrembae as the woman to whom he had given a rupee and a quarter to sleep with her. The room where the tattee wall was broken was the same room as I called the deceased's room. The four rooms were or the same floor and the doors opened into one another of all the rooms, there is no passage, the room were the bar was supposed to have been taken from the tattee wall looked out on to the compound. The knife was found near the broken part of the tattee wall, this was only a partition and not the wall of the house. There are four rooms. The prisoner had a wound on his head, that wound was not inflicted by me or any of my sepoys.

Re-examined,—The plan produced has been made by me and to the best of my belief it is correct.

Mr. Scoble objected to the admission of the plan on the ground that it was produced by the witness: if it had been thought advisible to have had a plan it should have been made by some competent person.

His Lordship was of opinion that it might be admitted for what it was worth.

Noor Mahomed called and examined by the Advocate General, he said,—I am a converted Mussulman. I knew the deceased and occupied the lower part of the house as a shop for the sale of opium. There is a place called a compound at the back of the shop. I sleep at the back of the shop, there is a wooden shed in the compound, that is where I sleep on a bed, there is a tattee fence between where I sleep and the compound. I can see into the yard through two small windows in the tattee fence. I went to rest on the night at about ten o'clock and was awoke by the noise of a man jumping down. I saw the man squtting down. I had a light. I observed the person that jumped down, the prisoner is that man. I then went to the front door and called the Police. The prisoner had no clothes on. When I went out a sepoy came, I took him to the compound and said to him "there is the man." The sepoy said "where is he." The prisoner was not there then. I suppose that he had got away over the wall. Afterwards the sepoy caught him and brought him in front of my door. I am quite sure that the prisoner at the bar is the man.

Cross-examined by Mr. Scoble,—If I did not swear to the prisoner being the man before the Coroner, I do swear now that he is the man. I did take some opium that night, I always take some. I did not supply any opium to the women in the house that night.

Dr. Henry Vandyke Carter examined by Mr. Barton,—I was Officiating Surgeon to the Coroner at the time in question. I remember examining the body of the deceased. I found two large wounds one on each side just near the breasts, the wounds were about four or five inches in length, there was a small portion of the momentem protruding, there was a cut in the liver which corresponds with the external wound. There was a quantity of blood in the cavity of the stomach. The wounds might have been caused by an instrument like the knife now produced, either of the wounds were sufficient to have caused death, and I am of opinion that death was caused by the wounds.

Dr. Reid, examined by the Advocate General, said,—I am Coroner of Bombay, on the 2nd of August, I took the depositions in that enquiry. The prisoner made a statement after being duly cautioned, said:—Last night at about ten o'clock I went to the house of the girl Kurrumbae. I paid her one rupee and a quarter and slept there that night. At about two o'clock I was awoke and heard Heejra cry out, "come here, I have been struck with a knife, Kurrumbae! I was then lying in bed with Kurrumbae at the other side of the partition. Kurrumbae and I came out and went to the back floor of the room where I had been sleeping; when I fell over the wall, from a terrace, into the place where I was arrested. I mean through the tattee wall. I thought it was a door, I gave it a push and it broke and I fell down. I don't know what happened after that. I have nothing further to state.

I went with the jury to examine the premises, and the jury went again after some of the depositions were taken.

The Advocate General said that that was the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Scoble then proceeded to address the jury on behalf of the prisoner:—

Mr. Scoble said, that the jury were now called upon to decide upon one of the most solemn duties that any one could be called upon to perform. They had not only to say whether the unfortunate man Peeroo had been murdered, for the fact of the murder could not be disputed, or that he had been murdered for the sake of his valuable jewels, but whether the prisoner at the bar had committed that murder. The whole question turned upon the credibility of the witnesses against the consistent story told by the prisoner, that he had been staying in the house with a prostitute and was awoke by the attack upon the old man and that he ran away in a fright, leaving his clothes behind him; and in the hurry of trying to escape he fell through the tattee fence. This story the prisoner told first before the Coroner, then before the Magistrate and again that day here. Was it not impressed more with truth than the story told by the witnesses for the prosecution that day, and the different story they told before the Coroner and the Magistrate. The learned gentleman said, that he was not instructed by the poor man at the bar, but by the clemency of the Court. He however had to complain of the way in which the prosecution had been laid before the jury, not as to what had been proved, but as to what had not been proved. Evidence had not been brought forward that should have been produced. They had only brought forward the women Imambae and Kurrembae, while there were two other women in the same house that might have been produced. There had been no proof brought forward to show that a paramour of one of those harlots did not commit the murder. If they looked at the probabilities of the case they were in favour of the prisoner. Imambee said that she had retired to bed at an earlier hour than usual for prostitutes, and that she was unable to say who might have visited any other of the women after she went to bed. It was somewhat strange that all the inmates of the house slept sound that night and Kurrembae said here that she did not awake until the police came. According to the theory of the prosecution there must have been a scuffle, and it was very singular that none of them heard the scuffle or the cries of Imambee until the police came. It appeared to him that something had been withheld by the prosecution, the whole of the harlots should have been called, and he could not but think that there had been a great failure in not producing these women. The only material witness against the prisoner was Imambae, she said that she had been suddenly awakened by the cries of the old man, and that when she ran into his room he dashed himself into her arms with his chest against her breast, and while in that position she swears that the prisoner, who was behind the old man, struck him in the right side of his breast. That was simply ridiculous. It appeared quite clear that this witness from being suddenly awoke from her sleep did not have any distinct recollection of what had taken place, and if such was the case it proved her evidence to be worthless. If the question was put to any gentleman in the jury box, if he seeing an ordinary looking Mahomedan, as naked as he was born, would know him again after having seen him in a moment of excitement, he would answer, no. This man that was seen by the witness, was only observed by the glimmer of a miserable lamp with one wick and a small quantity of oil, and yet she swears that she knew him by his countenance. He (the learned gentleman) would like to ask any of the jury if they would like to swear to the recognition of any man under such circumstances. The identification was not sufficient to convict a man of picking pockets. Then this witness was as positive about the knife, as the man, when she could only see the blade of it, as she said that the prisoner was holding the half of it in his hand. What credence could be given to such evidence as that? It must cause the jury to doubt such statements, and if they did doubt them, there were bound to give the prisoner the benefit of such doubt. The next witness was the woman Kurrembae who was pointed out by the prisoner as being the woman whom he had given a rupee and a quarter to, for the purpose of sleeping with her and from whose room he said he had run on the night of the murder, and had fallen over the tattee wall in his endeavor to make his escape. The evidence she had given that day was different to what she had given before the Coroner and the Magistrate. She had first of all said that she was awoke by the cry of Peeroo, while in that Court she said that she was awoke by the sepoys. That was of some importance, the cries of a dying man were not likely to have been forgotten, she was very guarded of her statement, and that and other circumstances tended to show that everything had not been brought forward that might have been. The manner in which the woman had been trained made her cautious, and caused her to limit her evidence. Her evidence was full of contradictions, and it must not be forgotten that this was the woman who the prisoner had at the first pointed out as the one with whom he had slept on the night in question. There was only her evidence against his statement. The other women who could perhaps have thrown some light upon the matter were not called. The learned counsel then proceeded to comment on the evidence of the other witnesses and pointed out several discrepancies in their testimonies, cont

re-adjustment of the land assessments throughout the country, they must make short work with the greater portion of Act X. A copy bound in green calf, might be retained in the Imperial archives as a memento of the mischief which can be perpetrated by the pseudo philanthropy of the narrow-minded civilian, unaided by the experience or foresight of true statesmanship.

LINGUISTIC KNOWLEDGE OF OFFICERS.

(From the Delhi Gazette, September 18.)

With reference to the recent order stating that, for the future Government will be content with half the amount of linguistic knowledge formerly required from the personal staff of Commanders-in-Chief, or Governors of Presidencies, which reduced standard, we shall of course soon see made applicable to the staff of Generals of divisions and Brigadiers, we can relate an anecdote.

During the campaign of '58 a brigade advanced against a very strong position indeed, occupied by about 4,000 of the enemy. The position was one of the strongest that was captured during the whole campaign.

An officer commanding a Sikh Regiment was sent to skirmish with his flank companies in a belt of thick jungle fronting the enemy's position: beyond the jungle was a fortification, in some places as many as 30 feet high, in others less, but everywhere most formidable, bristling with guns of heavy calibre. The officer's orders were not very explicit, it was not the brigadier's intention exactly that he should attempt to capture the place, but the whole position of the enemy being uncertain he was left pretty much to his own judgment to be guided by circumstances. On nearing the position, the enemy's guns, till, now concealed, opened with grape. The men were falling fast. There was no alternative, but to retire, or to make a dart and capture the position. He sounded the assembly and ascertained that his men were willing to follow him whether he might lead.

Accordingly, accompanied by about sixty of them, with their native officers, their gallant and intrepid leader scaled the fortification and entered through one of the embrasures. Sword in hand the little party bravely met and drove back the Pandies from the gun, and having got possession of it, swung it round, loaded it with grape, and kept up a fire against the enemy, who, panic struck by the bold and sudden assault of their opponents, had retired to some distance.

The officer we have spoken of, loaded and fired the gun with the assistance of his men, keeping the enemy at bay. It was obvious, however, that the unequal contest could not be carried on all day. It was a question of time. If reinforced at once the position they had gained would enable them to make a clean sweep of the whole position and drive the Pandies to destruction. If not reinforced they must be over-powered and cut up to a man.

Accordingly the first thing he did on finding his footing secure, was to despatch one of his men to the Brigadier for assistance. The Brigadier was a Queen's officer, an excellent officer, but only lately arrived in the country, and of course wholly unacquainted with any dialect of 'the Moors.' The Brigade Major, also a royal and recently appointed, was equally ignorant of the language. He had never studied, "Baitai bola, ay raja," &c., nor graduated in the adventures of 'Azadbakht.'

The two were together on horseback on a knoll or rising ground, about a mile and a quarter from the fortification, surveying the operations. Breathless with haste the messenger arrived and said that "——— sahib wanted *madad* immediately." It was indeed an urgent case. A European officer and sixty Sikhs in possession, of a gun, were keeping at bay about four thousand desperate Pandies, well armed and with lots of artillery. "*Madad*"! says the Brigadier, not much regarding the urgent application all unintelligible to him, though he recognized the name of the officer who had sent for this inexplicable article—"*Madad*! I wonder what the fellow means by 'madad'—do you know——"? turning to his Brigade Major.

The answer was negative. How should either of them guess what 'madad' was: it might be something to eat for all they knew. Meanwhile time presses—our friends in the embrasure find the place uncommonly hot. A hail storm of grape and bullets, rattles about them. Still with unceasing vigour they ply that old eighteen pounder, but the Pandies finding there are no more coming, begin to muster their strength preparatory to a charge, in which they cannot help, but must overwhelm the heroic little band, and recapture their own gun. A volley of grape from it however keeps them still at bay. Major——and his men work that old gun as it was never worked before, life and death hang on the speed with which they can fire and reload. Well was it for them the Pandies had left a goodly store of ammunition there. And so time passes as it never passed before to each individual of that little band growing perpetually less, and all because the Sikh messenger doesn't speak English, and the brigadier and his brigade major don't understand Hindi. A Commissariat officer chances to be near rides up to hear what is reported, and see if he can be of use.

To him the Brigadier—"——can you tell us what this fellow wants: he says something about 'madad'—whats 'that ?"

There is no need to lengthen our tale. The word 'madad' was explained: an account of the affair was hastily given and interpreted, and a wing of a European and a native regiment speedily made their way to the scene of action. The gallant little party was found still holding on like grim death to the old gun. They were reinforced—and the place was captured, the Pandies being driven out with great loss.

Perhaps our readers will be induced to ask, if the officer who led this attack received the Victoria Cross. No, he did not, but he was fairly entitled to it, and so was the native officer who mounted the embrasure with him, and indeed as to that matter, all the men who were with them. But it was not the custom of Lord Clyde to recommend for distinction, officers who were not acting under his immediate order. In spite of Lord Clyde's influence however the officer alluded to received the scanty acknowledgment of a C. B. ship for his bravery, an honor conferred on very many a man for doing nothing at all.

If the Staff of our Military Commanders, are not required to know anything of Hindustani, they themselves being ignorant of it, we should recommend that a Bengalee baboo should be attached to their suite, otherwise the inability to understand Hindustani, or get it interpreted, may be attended with grave consequences.

THE NECESSITY FOR "INTERLOPERS."

(From Our Paper (Kurrachee), September 23.)

The other day we exposed the glaring absurdity of the reasons urged by Sir Charles Wood in his despatch of the 9th of July last against the free disposal of waste lands, especially those in the Frontier Districts, to European settlers. We shall now proceed to dwell upon the need which India stands of Interlopers to develope her resources, and by their spirit of enterprize make her unrivalled in commerce, wealth and political importance. If we look back over the period beginning when the country was first penetrated by humble factors craving the gracious permission of native potentates to trade with their subjects, up to the fearful epoch when the mutiny established most painfully the fact that the misrule of a monopoly must end, or the Empire be lost to Great Britain, we are astonished at the short and languid strides which India took in the path of commercial progress and general civilization. While the rest of the universe was advancing rapidly in the highway of progress, India remained inert, bound to the wheel of a sluggish selfishness, and groping in a darkness nearly as dense as that in which the first writer whom the H. E. I. Company sent out found her on placing foot on her soil. We have seen California and Australia spring forth into populous countries in a few years only, by the grace of "squatters" and so-called adventurers, and those countries now number more Christian souls than India; and had it not been for the dreadful mutiny of 1857, and, as we have already observed the necessity of extinguishing the short sighted effete power which ruled the country for the interests of a few only who slumbered amidst their bags of rupees under the guardianship of sepoy bayonets to be awakened rudely from their golden dreams only of late years, India would to the rebellion of their own minion soldiery, it is certain that this vast empire would still be groaning under the nightmare which a combination of European and Native despotism so long imposed upon it. But the events which have followed chiefly upon this fearful episode in the history of India, are a striking exemplification of the great truth that "good cometh out of evil." The empire seems to have emerged from a baptism of flood and fire, and stands purified of the dross of old *Quirkyes*, and the votaries of Pandyism. Since then the non-official European population of India has more than doubled itself. The railways have been opened, irrigation schemes undertaken by private enterprise, and the whole trade of India changed from navigation companies. Manufacturing establishments and commercial agencies are springing up in all directions. Corporations with ample resources are prosecuting vast undertakings in every branch of industry. The hidden treasures with which the land is teeming in its entire length and breath are being explored, and its resources, mineral and agricultural, are being rapidly developed. The interloping pressure is so very great, that Government is gradually abandoning the field, and the days of monopolies are numbered. Sir Charles Wood may rack his brain in devising expedients to dampen interloping ardour; he may dwell upon the disadvantages of climate, the barbarism of Indian hill-men, and evoke bugbears innumerable, but all in vain. Access to India is too easy in our time, and the English public are becoming to well acquainted with what India really is to be frightened by the Council retailers old women's tales. These pretexts might have answered their purpose very well when a Cape passage alone brought an Englishman to India, and when the old Company's policy was to keep the extent of her dominions' resources a profound secret in Leadenhall Street, and to expose the unpropitious reverse of her great Rupee. We therefore look with nothing like alarm upon Sir Charles Wood's tenacious regard for that "old fogyism" that once ruled rampant in the Council of India. It is but the last flicker of the dying lamp, and the last three of the decrepit monster of monopoly. We can view these feeble spasms with some amusement, not unmingled with pity, and afford to let things take their own course. If Sir Charles Wood will throw impediments in the way of the Interloper, the Interloper must only surmount them, and, as the Yankees used to say, fulfil his "manifest destiny."

THE LANGUAGE OF OUR COURTS.

(From the Oudh Gazette.)

Those who have had any experience of Indian matters, as affecting the administration of the country, will have recognized the necessity of a thorough reformation in the ministerial machinery of our courts; every day's experience confirms the conviction that a reform is inevitable, if we desire to keep pace with the march of time, and the rapidly developing views of the most capable and experienced men in the service. So long as the present staff of officials is retained, so long shall we remain in a state of stagnancy, held back by the force of a system which has, like many other relics of olden times (now fast disappearing), survived its term. Improvement, unless under a very altered phase, is impossible. The seeds of a regressive policy destroy the germ of any progressive move, which may be initiated by individual energy, for we cannot but view a system so impassive in its tendency as devoid of those germs of regeneration, which are essential to the advocacy and permanency of any administrative measure. Individual agency, in our opinion, is powerless to impart to the present state of things a spirit of healthiness, or even a degree of efficiency, since the material of the existing machinery is incapable of any positive degree of improvement. It has been stereotyped into a channel so formal and official, that the individual intellect has been lost in the labarynth of official routine; still there may be individual cases capable of development in a new sphere, and even capable of being grounded upon by a new and more intellectual system. As a body, however, the perfection of the existing staff would range far below the ideal perfection of the most modern reformers; for this reason it does possess within itself the germs of an effective and vigorous institution; indeed, to satisfy those imbued with the spirit of reform, a very material change is needed; not merely a partial modification, but a radical change, a change which cannot be brought about unless by a changed and more select agency.

The English language is, therefore, the most radical change we can think of introducing in our courts; its effect would be secondary only to its use. Simultaneous with this innovation, a large part of the existing ministerial machinery would cease to exist, as it is at present constitued, ignorant of any language save that which has become to be understood as the language of our courts for the last century. The recognition of the English language would introduce a new phase; and its vast benefit, as an administrative measure, can only be discovered by its practical extension; but we are sanguine of those results. Not having felt, perhaps, the influence of its moral agency, we cannot readily imagine the efficacy of its virtues. It would indeed, be a vast and comprehensive reform; yet in proportion to its vastness we should feel its effects. Already the English note system has met the views of the most sanguine; but its operation has been limited. It was thorough so far as it was possible to carry it, and remedied many and very important defects in our system; it was not however so general a measure, hence it has not touched upon many points, so defective still in our procedure. Nevertheless it has thrown a new light on the atmosphere of official practice, and it has paved the way to further and more genial organization, and we shall ever view it as the forerunner of more extensive reforms.

Not many years ago, the idea of the English note system was received as an anomaly, once, however, the idea took ground, and was practically enforced. It survived all opposition, and now its former greatest opponents are its greatest advocates. Under the old system, the best measures were frustrated by the mode of procedure, and the influence of the establishment. We were seen and known only through an official phase—a phase of which we little understood the drift. Should the English note system has tended much to remove this great official well as social evil. We have gradually become to be better understood, our communication has been more direct, and our sentiments better known, our decisions resting on *bonâ fide* facts; which we have ourselves recorded. This is, to say the least of it, in itself a great achievement; and its effect can only have been appreciated by those who have thought to watch its workings.

Once the English language becomes the language of our courts, the ministerial staff must necessarily be composed of a higher *intellectual* calibre, and the advantage to the presiding officer would form but one of the many benefits arising from its introduction. We should see our way far better through a file of English papers, than through a file of unintelligible record—we should be in position to detect causes of delay in the execution of orders, and trace the different phases through which a case goes. We cannot do this now; no one has the leisure to sift a voluminous file—a file the contents of which are made more elaborate and more unintelligible through the ignorance of the native establishment.

LUCIUS.

THE N. W. PROVINCES AND THEIR POPULATION.

(From the Bengal Hurkaru.)

A careful consideration of the proportion which the population of the North-Western Provinces of India bears to the extent of land cultivated by that population, will suggest many lessons in which the stability of the Government and the happiness of the people are alike involved.

The superficies of the N. W. Provinces, according to the Government Survey, is 43,937,062 standard acres. The population, according to the Census, is estimated at 19,793,742, or one person to 2½ acres. The superficies of France is reckoned at 128,000,000 English acres. The population about 33,433,021, or one person to 4 acres. The superficies of England and Wales 36,500,000 acres. The population estimated at about 16,000,000, or one person to 2¼ acres. The superficies of Scotland is 19,000,000 acres. The population estimated at about 20,000,000 or one person to 7½ acres. The superficies of Ireland is 21,000,000 acres. The population estimated at about 8,100,000 or one person to 2½ acres. From the foregoing statement it appears that, even allowing for the increase of population in France and the United Kingdom during the years which have elapsed since taking the Census, the North-Western Provinces, which in their uncultivated resources, support as many, if not more, inhabitants than either of the other kingdoms, and we would venture to say, in comforts equal to the French and superior to the Irish, though certainly verging to the condition of the latter. Not professing Malthusian doctrines, or inclined to admit that population doubles itself in the course of twenty years, still we think the fact of the great amount of the population in these Provinces, one well worthy the serious consideration of the Government, not only to prevent a recurrence of those frightful disasters which in the shape of want and famine desolated the Provinces of which we write, but for the security of the State itself. The growing precariousness of agricultural operations (the immediate source alike of the livelihood of the bulk of the population and the revenues of the State)—the natural result of long continuance in one course of cultivation without improvement, is the great cause of so many of the flower of the population of these Provinces being ever on the look out to obtain service under Government of either a Military or Civil nature. So long as Oudh, Hydrabad, and the Punjaub served as outlets for such of the surplus youth as could find no employment in the service of the Government, all went on smoothly; but as these places are no longer nests for the discontented—the man whose prejudice of caste prevents him hiring himself as a labourer, or engaging in any other pursuit than that of arms, or agriculture, will look to plunder for his support, and seek in acts of violence that sustenance which peaceful industry in tilling the soil under present circumstances refuses to extend. Want makes men quarrelsome and pugnacious, while prosperity makes them peaceful. This, we think, will hardly be denied.

It is not merely the duty of the Government, but the policy most consistent with its own welfare, to ascertain and point out to the people the means to improve their physical condition. It is part of the education which the Government most especially ought to give to the natives. We take from them a European proportion of imposts, and we ought most undoubtedly to afford them in return the means to learn to produce the wherewithal to bear those exactions. The knowledge which is afforded by the Government schools is not applicable to that end. Its value is well understood among the natives and properly appreciated; but the education to which we refer—the knowledge by which the prosperity of the State is best established—is that which is acquired in the fields, and addressed, not to vanity or ambition, but to what is justly believed to be the strongest actuating principle in man, *viz.*, cupidity—the knowledge whereby he shall continue to draw from his field an increasing amount of profit, and find ample remuneration for all the labour he may feel inclined to bestow. With a prosperous and thriving agricultural population there would be no grounds for internal dissension, and all the energies of the empire might be directed towards the Frontier. But with indifference on the part of Government; poverty, distress, and famine among the cultivating classes; crime on the increase, and all its concomitant evils of loss of revenue, depopulated villages, &c. &c., we can only remind the Government of Voltaire's remark—"*Les hommes ne multiplient pas aussi aisément qu'on le pense.*"

As agricultural improvement is the only measure whereby Government can hope to arrest the evils attendant on superabundant population, and secure a permanent prosperity to the country, let us see what it has done already for the furtherance of these desirable ends. When even at the hands of fierce and sanguinary Pathan emperors, agriculture received that attention which she is ever prompt to reward four-fold, surely a Christian Government will scarcely consent to overlook the subject. We are told, that in the year A. D. 1346, Mohammed the 3rd, projected a plan for the encouragement of husbandry; that he appointed an inspector for the regulation of all that related to the art; that he divided the country into districts of sixty miles square, and appointed deputies to each division, who were answerable for its cultivation and improvement, and that seventy lacs of Rupees were issued out of the imperial treasury for the carrying out of the project; that his immediate successor, Feroze the 3rd, directed the course of one of the tributaries of the Sutlej for the purpose of affording facilities for irrigation to the province of the Sirhind, and employed fifty thousand labourers on the work. Worthy to be placed in juxtaposition with these splendid instances of true policy on the part of the former rulers of the Indian Empire, it is difficult to find any single or concatenated act or measure of the British Government. The great Ganges Canal, of which so much has been said, is looked upon rather as a nuisance than a blessing, and can therefore have to place here. The few canals that have been dug, or cleaned out, or are in process of excavation, are works which the Government have been in a measure *compelled* to undertake: the alternative of their non-execution was the virtual ruin of the districts they are intended to relieve, and the consequent entire loss of the revenue accruing therefrom; but yet, with even so powerful an incentive for action, the expenses incurred form but a contemptible item in comparison with the sums disbursed for similar operations by the (comparatively speaking) uncivilized and barbarous sovereigns of a defunct dynasty. We are unable to speak with any confidence of the results of the experiment set on foot for the improvement of Cotton cultivation in the different Presidencies, and for the introduction of the Tea plant, seeing that the data on which the Official Reports are based are an unsubstantial as airy imaginings. The Agricultural and Statistic Reports—for which the Government assumes so much credit—how are they compiled? In a way usually at once cheap and inefficient. A set of questions, together with a printed form for the answers thereto, is sent to each Collector of a district with instructions to forward an early reply. In some instances, the Collector, if a man of superior energy, exerts himself personally to obtain the information required from those parties in his district who are most capable of affording it, and in such cases the information then obtained is tolerably correct and worthy of reliance; but in the great majority of instances, the gentleman in question, overwhelmed with revenue duties and official cares, directs a translation of the questions to be prepared by one of his underlings, and this, when completed, is sent with a circular to all tehseeldars to collect the required information. These officers are not slow in pleading the pressure of official duties,—enquiries are carelessly made, the imagination liberally drawn on, and the valuable results are sent to the Collector, who in his turn despatches the whole to the Sudder without revising or sifting the wonderful mass. The amount of confidence to which such information is entitled is obvious. The overburthened finances of England can afford generally a committee or commission to investigate any question in which the public weal is concerned; but the scanty resources of India, though as yet unascertained, cannot bear the expenses attendant on the employment of qualified men to enquire into the state of so important a question as agriculture.

The apathy and conservative feelings which the native population are alleged to possess in an eminent degree, has frequently been urged as an argument against the feasibility of any plan for their improvement, more especially in an art like agriculture, in which few men are found ready to deviate from the practise of their predecessors; but the universal adoption of the potato, as an article of cultivation, and, in the Punjab of various esculents unknown to the people prior to our occupation of the Province is a sufficient answer to all such objections.

In our Lower Provinces, where European enterprise has had fuller play, and some marked change might have been expected to be visible in the mode and practise of husbandry, the lamentably inefficient state of the police, and the administration of the law generally, has caused almost every agriculturist to devote his attention rather to the discovery of means *for retaining possession of the lands he occupies and cultivates* than to any improvement in the mode of cultivating them. Indeed, all over Hindoostan, the landholder and cultivator under the present system have more need of a *knowledge of the law and the practise of the Courts*, than of any acquirements in scientific agriculture. Steps of improvement must emanate from the Government. We fear for the patience of our readers, and our apology for the subject must be the remark of Cicero,—*Omnium rerum ex quibus diliquid acquiritur, nihil est agriculturâ melius, nihil uberius, nihil hominе libero dignius.*

LITERATURE.

REVIEW.

(From the Indian Jurist, Sept. 13.)

The Law of Evidence as administered in England and applied to India. By Joseph Goodeve, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Calcutta: Thacker, Spink and Co. 1862.

The Indian legal profession are probably by this time acquainted with this treatise, and we merely wish to state in general terms our opinion of its merits. It is undoubtedly a very useful book both for civilians, native pleaders, and legal practitioners generally, and when we recollect the importance as well as the neglect of this study, especially amongst civilians and pleaders, we are glad to welcome a volume which is a careful compilation of the law upon the subject as established by the *dicta* of Judges and the authority of treatises. Mr. Goodeve desires to satisfy the wants both of the student and the practitioner, and for that purpose has rendered his work as much an exposition of principles as a practical development of the law. The author adverts in his preface to the able production of Mr. Norton on evidence, and offers words of apology for launching a work on a similar subject. There is, however, no necessity for an apology, as his literary enterprise is a perfectly legitimate one. The different ways of treating a subject like that of evidence are almost infinite, and the author, who renders a subject attractive either by the novelty of the arrangement or the excellence of the style, naturally recommends himself to our notice. We have no desire to draw any comparison between these two works, they are both excellent in their way, and we may add that there is a sufficient demand in India alone to exhaust several editions of both. There is no reason therefore to fear that the interests of the authors will clash. But, without being hypercritical, we cannot help thinking that Mr. Norton's book is less adapted to meet the requirements of the student than the one now before us.

The first three chapters appear to be devoted to an exposition of principles. They treat in detail of the different classifications of evidence and its effect, and finally enter upon the subject of the law as applied to India. Evidence is according to Menu, that by which a matter is established or decided, and by the law of evidence we mean the rules which regulate the admission or exclusion of the materials of proof. Obviously this is the most important and most practical of all the different branches of legal study. Evidence is divided into real and personal, and the instruments or media through which the knowledge of fact is conveyed to the court are things, witnesses and documents. Then there is the distinction between immediate and reported evidence, the former being direct manifestation to the Judge and the latter when a witness reports to the Court facts and events which have come under the cognizance of his own senses as distinguished from those of the Judge. This latter branch of evidence is again divided by Mr. Goodeve into direct and inferential, which latter includes necessary and probable presumptions, whether of law or fact. The effect of evidence upon the mind must be left to each man's apprehension or common sense to determine, and is not so easily reducible to a system. There are several tests of credibility, but experience alone can give a clear perception of the relative value of testimony. Mr. Goodeve notices the element of uncertainty which exists in the necessarily varying constitution, the differing force, and the unequal powers of judgment of the mind to which testimony is addressed, and apparently has little sympathy with those whose defective powers of volition enable them to be convinced against their will. On this topic Mr. Goodeve has given us one of those lively illustrations with which he has studded his book by way of imparting additional interest to its perusal. To decide which liturgy, the Musarabic, or Roman, should prevail in the Spanish churches, a copy of each was thrown into the flames, and the former being bound in asbestos stood the test. The Roman volume perished, but its ashes curled to the top of the flames and leaped out of them, and the victory was claimed for the Roman ritual. Mr. Taylor, in an extract from the celebrated case of Bardell and Pickwick, gives an equally amusing example of the rule excluding hearsay, or rather the mode in which that rule is frequently misunderstood in Courts of Justice.

"'I believe you are in the service of Mr. Pickwick, the defendant in this case. Speak up, if you please, Mr. Weller.'

"'I mean to speak up, sir,' replied Sam, 'I am in the service o'that 'ere gen'l'man and wery good service it is.'

"'Little to do and plenty to get, I suppose?' said Sergeant Buzfuz with jocularity.

"'Quite enough to get, sir, as the soldier said ven they ordered him three hundred and fifty lashes,' replied Sam.

"'You *must not tell us what the soldier* or any other man *said*, sir,' interposed the Judge, '*it's not evidence.*'

"'Wery good my Lord,' replied Sam."

Perhaps not one in a thousand of the numerous readers of Dickens' would, beyond the broad humour of Sam, perceive any thing particularly witty in the dialogue, yet there is an exquisite satire lurking in the stern injunction of the Judge which would set all Westminster Hall in a roar. It is by happy illustrations like this that Mr. Taylor seeks to explain and impress on the mind some of the most important principles of the Law of Evidence, and Mr. Goodeve has transferred many of these illustrations to his own volume.

On the distinction between evidence and proof there is a passage which it would be well for every reader to note, indeed there can be no valid reason why the law of evidence should not be studied by every one who seeks after truth. From a want of this knowledge writers frequently commit strange mistakes. For instance, a reviewer of Lord Dundonald's Autobiography writes "the proof of his lordship's guilt was overwhelming, and amounted in fact to conclusive evidence" clearly confounding the meaning of the two words. Mr. Best points out the distinction thus: "evidence of a fact and proof of a fact are not synonymous terms. Proof is the perfection of evidence, without evidence there can be no proof, although there may be evidence which does not amount to proof."

In these days, however, when trial by wager or combat has given place to reason and knowledge, the means by which proof is conveyed to the mind become a science to be carefully studied. The English law of evidence has almost entirely superseded the Hindoo and Mahomedan methods. It is, however, modified by the Indian Act (*viz.* II. of 1855,) printed at the end of Mr. Goodeve's book, which is of an enlarging rather than a restraining character in its scope.

From this point Mr. Goodeve launches into the really practical and valuable part of his work. Seventeen chapters are devoted to this branch of the subject, and contain all that his really useful for the benefit of practitioners. It is a concise and well-arranged compilation, containing numerous judicial *dicta* and extracts from writers of acknowledged authority. By avoiding unnecessary illustration and elaborate statement of cases, the work has been reduced within reasonable limits without detracting from its usefulness. We may add, that the University has recognized its merits by adopting it as a text-book for its students. It is, we believe, to be generally used in the Indian Law Examinations, especially those which test the efficiency of candidates for the rank of Mofussil Pleader.

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